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tariff reform means reduced wages it not so popular here as in Great Britain. at all unlikely that Mr. Debs that high-food feeling which h

Now that the masses understand that

has been displaying of late before the end of another week. These Democratic hard times are costly to the country, for they breed crime and

give the Anarchist teachers an opportunity of getting their lessons before the public, In Illinois Mr. MacVeagh is regarded by the old-line Democrats as the handiwork of the President, Secretary Gresham and Mayor

Hopkins-a mugwump whom they do not With so many days when tens of thou men have no employment there be no painful necessity for Con-

gress to stop all business to make Labor

day a national holiday. Democratic conventions in Pennsylvania, Maine, Michigan and Illinois have indorsed administration the past week, showing that the Pie Trust is as as the Sugar and Whisky Trusts.

Louisville Courier-Journal sagely that the Democrats of Pennsyl temptation to play demagogue. With 150,000 Republican majority the Democratic temptation cannot

The fact that four Democratic platforms contain a declaration of "an abiding faith in the time-honored principles of the Democratic party" leads to the inference that Bill Nye has found a novel field for his syndicate literature.

The Democratic leaders in 1892 succeeded in convincing thousands of workingmen that tariff reform would cheapen the cost of articles to consumers, but they forgot to say that it would also cheapen labor and decrease the purchasing power of the

Mr. Goff, who has laid bare the iniquities of Tammany, asserts that good lawyers lost clients because they did not make themselves solid with Tammany's judges i the higher courts, and many lawyers joined Tammany to secure the favor of judges, This is, perhaps, the most damaging of all the charges which have been made

Coxey's army has ended as any person of a little bit of sense could have seen beginning it would. The members, stranded at Washington, without the means of getting it, are begging money to enable them to get out of the city. By the time Kelly's army reaches Washington, if it ever does, it will find mighty dry picking.

President Debs says of the present strike: "No matter how many men may be called out, the settlement of this great question peaceful one. There has been ce anywhere, nor will there be any." So President McBride talked at the of the miners' strike, and so the presidents of all labor organizations tall The violence comes later on.

Hon. J. D. Leighty, of St. Joe Station Lagrange county, the Republican nominee for Congress in the Twelfth district, is one of the most prominent business men in that section of the State. He is one of the younger men of the party, is popular, and will prove a strong candidate. In 1892 the Democrats had a plurality of 3,000 over the Republican candidate, but so distracted is the Democracy wat Mr. Leighty's chances are better than those of whomsoever the Democrats may nominate.

Illinois Democrats declared their "to that time-honored principle of the Democratic party which favors honest One of the time-honored declarahe Democratic party on the currency question was made in 1876, when it said: "We denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and we here demand its This was the act that pledged the government to the resumption of specie payments, whereby paper currency was to be made as good as gold

The country was again reminded or Thursday that Mr. Sherman is always doing the sensible thing when he introduced a resolution instructing the Interstate-commerce Committee to inquire into the expediency of a law regulating the use of sleeping cars not belonging to railroad companies, the cost of operating them, the made for their use, and whether such Charges are reasonable. Such an investigation and a law based upon it would tend to remove a cause of general com-

road, but as long as they do they must they are told to. If they quit, as they have a right to, they must not interfere in any manner with the property or operation of the road or with men employed to take their places. They cannot throw up their job and hold it too. This is the lesson that all strikers need to learn.

THE PITIABLE POSITION OF SENA-TOR VOORHEES.

Until Thursday Senator Voorhees has carcely been heard in the Senate since he gave his word to the country that he had never heard of the compromise tariff bil which Senator Aldrich declared was being prepared in secret. That was weeks ago Ten days after, the compromise tariff bill which contained four hundred amendments to the bill which Mr. Voorhees had re ported from the finance committee to the Senate, was reported by the ex-confederates, Mr. Voorhees passed to the -rear and Vest, Harris and Jones came to the front. On Thursday Senator Voorhees re appeared and jumped into the fight. He has been silent while the wool growing the lumber and the agricultural imple ment industries were stricken down, but when the Whisky Trust's interests were at stake he became their champion. Of all the revenue bill it was the only portion in which he was personally interested. He was not its author, but he was the Sen ator who undertook to carry through the Senate the bill which the Whisky Trus had devised to give it control of the business. No portion of the revenue bill, no even the Sugar Trust schedule, is more in famous. On Thursday he fought it through the Senate with the exception of th clause postponing its operation two months. It makes the tax \$1.10 a gallon, which equivalent to putting 20 cents a gallor upon the price of the millions of gallons the trust has in its bonded warehouses It gives the trust eight years in which t pay its tax upon a system of shrinkage from year to year, which puts a premium upon postponing the payment of the tax while the spirits ripen, so that a tax of \$1.10, in the course of four or five years amounts to not much more than half tha figure. It is a proposition which, if th correct title was put over it, would read " bill to defraud the treasury of the tax on spirits." No one will accuse Senator Voorhees of performing this service for the Whisky Trust for money. He is not venal in that sense. But good fellowship and sense of favors received from the agents of the Whisky Trust, two of whom are his townsmen, have put him in a position where he has felt that he must do what he can for the trust, and Mr. Voorhees never does things by halves. It

ATTORNEY-GENERAL OLNEY'S OR-DER.

not be known who are the special Senators

Mr. Voorhees

of the Sugar Trust, but

holds that unenviable relation

The instructions of Attorney-general Olney to the United States officers in California to consider all trains carrying mails as mail trains, and to arrest and proceed against those who interfere with their running for conspiracy, will have a tendency to check the ardor of those ill-advised men who have made haste to obey the decree of Dictator Debs. The order is a sensible one To run mail cars through the country with out the cars attached which the public demands in traveling would be to run them at a great loss. To enable a railroad to contract to haul a certain number of mail cars at certain periods, the managers have counted upon the revenues which will be derived under ordinary circumstances from regular passenger and Pullman coaches and express cars. When, from any cause, the railroad company does not receive this patronage, the mail car will be run at a loss. If it were the fault of the company the government could compel it to transport the mails, but when the failure should be due to the interference of combinations like that of Mr. Debs the government could not reasonably insist upon having its mail cars run at a loss. Having power to insist upon the carrying of its mails, and it being a felony by law to interfere in any manner with their transportation, the government's right is clear to insist that they shall be transported in trains which will enable the railroads to earn the money sufficient to pay running expenses.

This order, it scarcely needs be said, places the matter in an entirely different light. The breaking up of any train in which there is any part of a car devoted to the mail service is interfering with the transportation of the mails, and is a felony Hereafter, if this order is made general, the railroad managers endeavoring to dispatch trains will have something more than the assistance of the not overzealous police in cities like Chicago, but the whole force of the United States government. If the United States marshal's posse is not ample to prevent interference with mail trains the regular troops can be employed. Men who may be arrested by the local police may easily escape, but the offenders arrested on federal warrants on the charge of conspiracy will be sent to jail if they cannot find bond while awaiting trial. It would trouble Mr. Debs to find bonds for several hundred of his misguided followers while awaiting trial on so grave a charge as conspiracy to prevent the transportation of United States

THE INTEREST OF THE EMPLOYE.

There is one feature of the Debs hold-up which intelligent railroad employes-and the most of them are sensible men-ought to appreciate. It is that these are hard times for railroads as well as all other industries. The receipts of all roads are a large per cent, below those of 1892 and the first months of 1893. Many of them are having hard times to make both ends meet. In the last year thousands of miles of roads have been placed in the hands of receivers because they have been unable to pay running expenses and interest on the bonded debt. Many of them have been forced to reduce the wages of employes. Under United States Judge Caldwell puts the such conditions, more than in times of case very plainly to the employes of the prosperity, the self-interest of the employes | schedule of the Senate and the whisky Afchison system, which is in the hands should lead them to oppose any interrup- tax of the Voorhees bill, ignore the fact of a receiver. He says they are not tion of business which shall occasion loss that the majority of the Democrats on the

much perishable merchandise is being shipped through the country. Already the interruption of trains in Chicago and cities West has compelled the laying off of freight trains, many laden with perishable goods, for which the railroads may be compelled to pay if not delivered promptly and in good condition. The risk of non delivery will also tend to prevent shippers from offering goods of this character and railroads from taking them, resulting loss to both. Traffic will naturally be withdrawn, as merchants will not order goods which run the risk of delay in de livery. These and like influences will cause a shrinkage in the receipts of railroads at time when traffic and travel are lightfact so plain that every man who wil consider the matter a moment must see it When business is good there is little trouble about wages. When business falls off 2 per cent. or more, companies either reduce wages or discharge employes to curtail expenses. Employes cannot prosper when the companies have light receipts. Consequently, employes should think a long time before enlisting under Debs and Howard to interfere with the running of trains and curtail the earnings of the roads which afford employment and pay wages.

THE FOLLY OF THE STRIKE. A cartoon in a Chicago paper illustrates at a glance the folly of the present railway boycott. It represents the strikers as hurling their missiles past the man at whom they are aimed, never touching him, but hitting the railway companies and the public. This is the situation in a nutshell The boycott of the Pullman cars does no hurt the Pullman company at all. The only persons hurt are the railroad companies against whom the strikers do not allege any grievance, and the public. The Illi nois Central Railroad Company, which noted for fair and liberal treatment of its employes, has issued a notice to them from which the following is an extract:

The contract with the Pullman company made June 1, 1891, requires this company to haul Pullman cars on its trains for a term of years, and this company would be responsible for any loss or damage sustained by the Pullman company if the contract hould not be carried out by this company The loss, therefore, would not be that of the Pullman company, against which a grievance is claimed, but against this company. Moreover, we cannot legally refuse to furnish regular accommodations to the traveling public who are dependent on this railroad for transportation, and arbitrary action on the part of the company's employes without previous notice to the company or conference with its officers is calculated to embarrass not only the company but the public, and can have no sat-isfactory result to any party concerned. This company knows of no reason why its employes should injure it and benefit the Pullman company by forcing it to violate its contract, made several years ago with the Pullman company, to haul in its trains Pullman sleepers, and calls attention to the fact that if it refused or was prevented from hauling such cars it would have to pay the Puilman company all the losses i sustained thereby-that is, this company would have to pay the Pullman company all that it would have gotten if the cars

had been hauled as required by the con-

Other companies are in the same position As they are bound by contract to hau Pullman cars on certain trains they are of course, liable in damages to the Pull man company for failure to do so, and for whatever loss the Pullman company incurs by such failure it will have a remedy against the railroad companies. It is im possible that the strikers are so stupid as not to see that they are hitting the railroad companies and not the Pullmans. The in evitable conclusion is that they are knowingly striking against their own interests and to the damage of employers against whom they have no grievance, in obedience to leaders who are willing to wreck everything and reduce workingmen to the leve of slaves in order to demonstrate their own power and authority.

THE ETHICS OF STRIKES. The inability or unwillingness of workingmen to recognize the position which they assume when they go on strike makes it necessary to iterate and reiterate the ethics of the question. These are embodied in two propositions. First, the right of every man, peremptorily and absolutely, to quit any work or throw up any job which he is not bound by contract is questionable. To deny this right would be to create a species of slavery which could not be tolerated. No man in this country can be compelled to remain in the service of an employer, or under a foreman, whom he dislikes, to accept wages that he considers inadequate for his labor, or to work longer hours than he is willing to. For these or any other cause he may quit work In short, he may strike, either personally or along with others, as an individual or as a member of an organization, of his own motion or subject to orders. The right to strike is as unquestionable as the right to

Second, the right to strike means nothing but the right to stop work. The moment a man quits work or refuses to obey the orders of his employer he violates his contract and ends his employment. From that moment he has no further claim on his emback due no business with upon his premises, no right to interfere with any arrangements his late employer may make for carrying on his business, and no right to attempt to prevent by force any other person from taking up the job he has laid down. Striking raises no new obligations and confers no new rights. On the contrary, it ends all previous relations. As long as an employe obeys orders he has some claim on his employer; the moment he strikes he ceases to have any and becomes a trespasser in the eye of the law if he lays a finger on a piece of his late employer's property, or sets foot upon his premises without permission.

These plain principles comprehend the whole ethics of strikes. They are fundamental principles, and must be recognized and submitted to It is absurd for workingmen to suppose that they can break them down. The people will not submit to it. The whole is greater than a part, and the people at large will not tolerate the idea of any organization or any class running the country.

Democratic papers like the Sentinel

the Wilson committee-originally reported their bill with a tax on sugar and th whisky tax, nearly as objectionable, as reported in the Senate by Mr. Voorhees and adopted on Thursday, Mr. Wilson made a fight for a tax on sugar, but was beaten in a vote on the schedule because all of the Republicans and a minority of the Democrats voted against his proposition and for free sugar. The proposition to extend the bonded period for spirits was in the original Wilson bill, but was beaten on a separate vote in the House because all the Republicans voted against it. These are facts to be remembered.

The Pennsylvania Democratic platform 'deplores, condemns and deprecates" everything in sight except President Cleveland. When the President is reached, all of the pent-up flood of admiration is poured, or which the following is a sample:

We declare that the consistent, courageous and inflexible determination of a Democratic President to maintain the credit of the government terminated a financial panic, restored confidence and composed disturbed values.

If one did not know that the above was prepared by the Cleveland dispenser of patronage in Pennsylvania, he would conclude with Nasby that it was intended to be "sarkasm," "Composed disturbed values" is excellent. When a man is thoroughly and systematically killed by every sort of contrivance for killing, he may be said to be "composed," and so of values. Webster defines "composed" as "calm, quiet," and if there is any one thing in the world that is "calm" and "quiet," it is values. This state of affairs, according to the Democratic platform makers in Pennsylvania, is due to the "consistent, courageous and inflexible determination of Democratic President." And the Democratic platform speaks the truth as to the cause of the death-like calmness of values.

As the conference committee to which the patchwork tariff bill will soon be comnitted will hardly be able to report that will be approved by both houses, perhaps it could not do better than report the following from the Democratic national platform of 1872:

"Recognizing that there are in our midst honest, but irreconcilable, differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of protection and free trade, we re mit the discussion of the subject to the people in their congressional districts, and to the decision of the Congress thereon, wholly free from executive interference or dictation.

As this was Democratic doctrine in 1872 it may be called time-honored, and certainly there never was a more suitable time to remit the tariff question to the people than the present, when Congress and the President are notoriously misrepresenting their wishes. If the conference committee will report in favor of and Congress and the President will approve this disposition of the subject, it will set the wheels turning in thousands of factories that are

June 30 ends the fiscal year of the government, all accounts being kept and books balanced with reference to that date. Revenues and expenditures are cut short off at this date, and from and after to-morrow all transactions relate to a new fiscal year. Not a dollar of any appropriation for the fiscal year ending to-day can be used for any purpose during the year beginning tomorrow, only the new appropriations being available. Among the new laws which take effect July 1 is one abolishing the postal note, which has proved to be more of an annoyance than a convenience, apt to be lost in transmission and impossible to trace. The money orders to be issued from and after next Monday will be different in color, size and shape from those now use, and the rates of fees charged for issuing them will be considerably lower.

The Marion Chronicle says that the pense of caring for the poor of Grant counincluding the infirmary, Orphans Home and insane, for the year ending May 31, 1894, was \$28,447, or about 50 per cent. of the total tax levied for the county revenue fund. Judging other counties by Grant, the Chronicle estimates that the poor and dependent of the State cost the taxpayers not less than three million dollars a year, without including the sums paid by local charitable organizations, lodges, benevolent societies and individuals. The estimate is a startling one, and suggests whether greater effort should not be made to lessen the causes or remove the sources of a burden that is so great and constantly

It will be noticed that the convention which renominated Mr. Martin for Congress did not declare vehemently for the free coinage of silver on the ratio of to 1, but that Congress "should at al times provide for the coinage of a sufficient volume of money, consisting of gold and silver, in such amounts as the mands of business require." But where is Congress to get this gold and silver How will the government purchase it a larger volume than the country now has should be deemed necessary?

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

In the Mill Pond. think of Miss Shiner-What do you young Mr. Frog? Miss Perch-Oh, he's awfully green. He doesn't know enough to come into the pond when it rains.

Experienced. "Did Miss Flyppe receive many proposals while at the seashore?" "Many? Why, receiving proposals got to be a habit with her. She got so she couldn't even hear a soda water bottle pop without exclaiming. This is so sud-

One Old Lady's Opinion. "Don't you think," asked the enthusiastic young minister, "that the time is near at hand when wars will be no more?" "Goodness, no!" exclaimed old Mrs. Jason. "War's about the only chance the men folks has to show that they air really

The Demand of the Hour. "Oh, why didn't I think of it before?" groaned the manager of the Tentothirty Dramatic Aggregation. "Why didn't you think of what?"

"Of hiring an ice machine and giving the 'Frozen Heroine, or Lost in Alaska,' with real snow in the snow scene. What a graft that would be right now.' A Muncie special to the Indianapolis

News announces that Mrs. Kate Williams, nee Cox and Simpson, took morphine last the man, as he tenderly rubbed the shining night and died at noon to-day. This was a surface of his bald head.—Cleveland Plain Louisville Courier-Journal. wery ill-judged proceeding on the part of Dealer. Mrs. Williams, but what the bewildered | They are called bucket shops because ged to remain in the employ of the to the companies. This is a season when ways and means committee of the House— public would like to know is how she hap— what you get out of them isn't a drop in

pened to be "nee" both Cox and Simpson and if it was that peculiar fate that finally led her to crime?

Kitty Cheatham, an actress, was married in New York the other day, and because she did not like the perfunctory manner in which Bishop Quintard performed the ceremony she went around the corner with the bridegroom and had a Methodist preacher do it over again. This is all very well if Kitty is quite certain that she will not need two divorce decrees when the time comes.

It is due to Controller Trusler to say that the most important portion of his suggestion regarding the change in the method of raising the money to pay for street sprinkling was that it be secured by a general levy on the whole property of the city, as it is in many large cities, notably St. Louis It took the Boston Advertiser to discover that M. Carnot was "struck to the heart,"

when every one else supposed it was the

liver. But history and fine editorial writ-

ing never did agree. DICTATOR DEBS'S STRIKE.

The sympathetic striker is a sympathetic idiot, and he is making a life-size demonstration of the fact in the Pullman strike. -Philadelphia Press.

Can Debs and Howard deliberately set to work to stop the railroad system of this country and paralyze its commerce without the result that their followers will become mobocrats and adopt the agencies of anarchy? We shall see.-Cincinnati Tribune. The American Railway Union is sounding its own death knell in the present strike whenever it permits violence to mark its attempts to coerce. It is making an unjust fight against the public now and it is not within the range of possibility that it should win.-Chicago Inter Ocean.

The public are entitled to protection against such lawless and conscienceless interference with transportation facilities. The American Railway Union might, with precisely as much justice and pertinency, insist that no Pullman cars should be run during the dark of the moon .- Philadelphia

The general opinion is that the movement was unreasonable and reckless. Its authors are regarded as hotheads, swollen with a vain sense of the mischievous importance that they have unfortunately acquired and who may, like a child playing with fire, produce a very dangerous state of affairs.-Chicago Herald.

The ruthlessness with which a man like Debs, drunk with authority, ties up great railroad systems to carry a point in which they are only remotely concerned, and the spirit of blind obedience among his followers that enables him to do it, form one of the ugliest features of the labor situation. -Louisville Courier-Journal.

The boycott of the Pullman Car Company by the railway union is destined to failure The American people do not approve of this weapon, to begin with. It interferes in this case with the rights and necessities of a great body of people. Its use involves unlawful obstruction to travel and, logically, leads to violence.-New York World

It is only another illustration of the vicious management under which labor organizations so often make war upon the public, in the hope of coercing a particular employer. The employes do not claim that the railroad companies have treated them unfairly. War is declared upon them and upon the unoffending public in order to force the Pullman company to pay higher wages to the hands at its shop in Illinois -New York Tribune

It is such foolish attempts to involve large masses of men in difficulty that causes so much popular prejudice against a certain class of labor organizations. The Knights of Labor indulged in this sort of thing to their lasting sorrow, and it is preposterous to suppose that the railway union, or, rather, the hot-headed spirits who have impelled it to make this move, should be able to demoralize the entire railway system of the country.—Philadelphia Tele-

If Mr. Debs succeeds it will mean, in effect, that the manufacturing establishments of the country are to be taken from their owner and appropriated by the unions for their own benefit, and, instead of the State controlling the agencies of production they will be directed by a half dozen irresponsible despots like Debs, chosen by small fraction of the population who have introduced their new socialistic regime without consulting anybody else, and without regard to the right of private property. Louisville Commercial.

Public opinion will never sustain such a boycot. The injury inflicted upon society will be such that all men, except the immediate contestants, will join in putting down the boycotters and bringing to punishment those who stop trains of cars, upon the movement of which depends the bread and butter of the whole community. What we may expect and what is most to be desired is a battery of artillery at Grand Crossing, manned by officers like those which put down the mob at Milwaukee when Jerry Rusk was Governor .- New

York Evening Post. ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

A French naturalist has hatched chickens from eggs which he has kept fresh for two years. To preserve the eggs he dips each in a solution of gum lac dissolved in alcohol.

A course of lectures on atheism was re cently announced in Paris. When the hour for the first lecture arrived the audience was found to consist of one person, an All the private correspondence of the

Empress of Russia, or rather all those letters which she writes with her own hands, are on a delicate, pink-colored paper, jus faintly perfumed with the atter of rose The envelopes are long and narrow and entirely free from any heraldic emblazonment whatever. The Shah of Persia is extremely fond of

children. On the occasion of his last visit to England he chanced to go down to Brighton, and those who were assembled to do him honor were greatly surprised to see him suddenly jump out of his carriage, run down to the beach and join in a game most heartily which some little ones were

Probably the oldest clergyman in the world was a Greek priest who lately died in Thessaly, Greece, after completing his one-hundred-and-twentieth year. He neve left the place in which he was born and where he died. He was accustomed to be gin his priestly offices before sunrise, and to retire promptly at 9. His sight and hearing were in excellent condition to the day of his death, and he never made use of glasses. He was in the active ministry for ninety-nine years.

An American who met Sarah Grand at an authors' club reception in London says that the famous misanthropic lady held a little court of her own during the evening, and it was composed almost entirely of the despised sex. Mme. Grand was dressed in black, which set off to advantage her "lovely white skin, almost lily fair." trasting strongly with her dark hair and brows. Her nose had a curious pinkness of tint to it. The American writers preent were Mrs. Burnett and Mr. Will Har-

Among a series of pen pictures of public men furnished by two Washington press correspondents is the following of Senator Peffer: "He was asked what his emusement was. 'Well,' he said, negatively, 'I do no attend theaters, nor baseball, nor do fights, nor cock fights, nor horse races; do not play cards; I do not play billiards Then he took in his hand as mu uscous mahogany beard as he could grasp and added after a minute: 'I get the most real fun in playing with the children in the street.'"

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

To practice patience, that requires nearly as much practicing as music,-Ruskin. Give to man the meat of the banana an he doesn't care if the skin of it kills some-body else.-Dallas News.

A down-town man who owns a hornless goat calls it "Oleomargarine" because it is no butter.—Philadelphia Record. Cesare Giovanni Santo will undoubtedly make an effort to have his case heard in the Chicago criminal courts.-Washington

"Talk about your mosquito coast," said

Senator Hill is working overtime these days. But seeing that he is the only Dem-

ocrat in the Senate, what else can be ex-pected?-Philadelphia Press. It is understood that Senator McPherson's hired girl is entirely satisfied with

the action of the Senate on the sugar ment.-Chicago Herald. Chicago is beginning to think it may be necessary to hang Prendergast to express proper feeling over Carnot's assassination .- Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. Now that Great Britain has a royal heir

for the fourth generation, without a taint of Britishness in him, she is prepared for any event.—New York Commercial Adver-

STATE NORMAL

TWENTY - THIRD ANNUAL COM-MENCEMENT HELD YESTERDAY.

Dr. Henderson, of Chicago University, Delivered the Address, and Gov. Matthews Gave Diplomas.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 29 .- The twenty-third annual commencement exercises of the Indiana State Normal School were held this morning with eleven hundred students present. Among the visitors on the platform were Governor Matthews and ex-Governor Chase. The music by the chorus class under Mrs. Allyn Adams was a delightful feature of the exercises. Heretofore it has been the custom to have members of the graduating class read essays, but a change in the programme was made this year which will be permanent. Instead of the essays an address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Charles R Henderson, of the Chicago University, and who formerly was pastor of the First Baptist Church, of this city. His subject was "The Sociological Method of Unifying Studies." On this question he said:

"As a step toward the study of the human elements in geography observations should be made upon the population, upor nome occupations and upon local political boundaries. It is not advised that political or economic science as distinct studies should be added to the curriculam, but that economic and political phenomena be studied in connection with geography and history. If this principle be carried out it will demand of normal schools a thorough course in sociology because only teachers trained in this branch of learning can most clearly and completely give training to their pupils. The child has an instinctive interest in human society that needs direction. Humanity is the object of keenest interest and of highest importance Abundant materials for social studies li at our door. The chief text book should be the community in which the school is es

Following the address Mr. Ellis H Drake, a member of the graduating class, rendered a cornet solo, after which President Parsons presented the certificates of graduation, first delivering an address to the class. Then Governor Matthews spoke briefly in presentation of diplomas to the class of 1892. Under the law a graduate after receiving a certificate of graduation must render acceptable service in the pubic schools of the State for two years before receiving a diploma. The following are those who received their diplomas to

Sarah E. Adams, Lucy F. Brokaw, Anna Baker, Emma Buntin. William W. Black, Martha A. Biegler, Sallie Bodemer, Effi-Cooper, John Faught, Minnie Gilman Noble Harter, Winifred Harris, Siegel A Hughes, Callie Harlan, May Henry, J. W. Hesler, S. Alice Knause, Charles E. Keim Mamie Kelley, Alice Lamb, Willard E Miller, Kate Moran, Daniel J. Moran, C. F. McIntosh, Claudis McMurran, George Neet, Alfred Raber, Margaret Ran-Thomas Roush, Minnie B. Rundell W. A. Sorvice, Ora Shoemaker, Jasper I Sparks, Emogene E. Shadday, William Troth, W. S. Tipton, Myrtle E. Taylor, J I. Voris, Melissa Waldron, May Wallace, Mary Walkon, Lewis E. Wheeler. President Parsons called on ex-Governor Chase for a few remarks, which were fol lowed by music and the benediction. The following is a list of graduates, with their postoffice addresses: F. E. Andrews: Jennie Balch, Bainbridge; Eleanor Bartlett, Terre Haute: Lillian Blodgett, Lagrange Jennie Bogner, Peru; Belle Caffee, Sullivan Katharine M. Callaway, Cambridge City E. N. Canine, Waveland; Frank Carroon Fowler: Omar Caswell, Eby: William D Chambers, Brownstown; Effie Coleman Rushville: Estella Davis, Tipton; Laura Dobson, Brownsburg; Ellis H. Drake, Kentland; J. L. Dunn, Ben Davis; H. F. Galli-more, Kempton; John P. Hochhalter, Newburg; Isaac A. Humberd, Delphi; Ralph W Jones; J. W. Johnson, Kokomo; Charles Kerr, Disko; W. A. Lake, Terre Haute; Edwin E. Macy, Wabash; Cora Marlow, Terre Haute: Mary J. Miller, Terre Haute; M. McConnell, Washington; Jessie E Moore; J. E. McCutchen, New Washington; Carrie Neukom, Terre Haute; R. E. New-land, Bedford; L. D. Owens, Bedford; Hannah Overbeck, Cambridge City; Mary O'Mara: Anna Pitts, Carthage: John Reifel Terre Haute; Alexander T. Reid; L. F. Rettger, Huntingburg; Gertrude Robinson, Marshall, Ill.; Sadie Sanderson, Richmond; S W. Satterfield, Loogootee: Adele Schwedes Terre Haute; Perley Shattuck, Prairie Creek: Jennie Small, New London; L. A. Tipton; Alice Mae Smith, Evansville: S. D. Steininger, White Pigeon, Mich. W. E. Stout, Hollandsburg; W. B. Stookey Leesburg; B. F. Templeton, Palestine, Ill. Millard L. Tyler, Georgetown; Della Ulmer, Topeka: Margaret Waters, Terre Haute; O. P. West, Greenwood; Edna Wellls, Terre Flora Wharton, Burro Whitenack, Anderson; Lorenzo H. Wright, At the meeting of the alumni association the following officers were elected for the

ensuing year: B. B. Berry, of Wabash county, now of the State University, president: O. L. Kelso, lately of the Richmond schools, and just elected a member of the ormal faculty, vice president; secretary, Margaret Wisely, Terre Haute; treasurer, Kate Moran, Bourbon. A summer school will be conducted this year for the first time by three of the professors-Prof. Gilof chemistry and physics; Prof. Rettger, of botany and zoology, and Prof. Stalker, of psychology experimental. The school will begin July 3 and continue until Aug. The hours will be from 8 to 5 on al days except Saturday, and until noon on that day. The library will be open for reference work.

In Spite of the Weather. Dear girl, here's a song for the Yankee, Here's a song for the flag that flies. Where a man's a man and a girl's a girl-Under the sun-shot skies. It's a sorg for the lambient cocktail. A song for the Yankee pie-For I'm sick of flunkeys and sobbing rain, And I'll 'ome to me own, or die!

It's sick, lass, sick of the cabbies, "Dead sore" on the "lemon squash:" If a man must drink, it's better, I think, To plump for a "brandy smash. I'm sick of wearing a great-coat Under wet June's wintry sky, And I'm sick of 'Arriet, tired of it all, I'll 'ome to me own, or die

Lass, I'm sick of the Saxon woman-Faith! her big white shoulders grow Like lilies out of her shameless gowns, And her kisses are cold as snow; I'm sick of the English Johnny, And his jokes—as he winks one eye— If I have to meet Oscar Wilde again I'll 'ome to me own, or die!

Faith! It's 'ome, 'ome, 'ome to me own love To Broadway and sun-stained skies. It's 'ome, 'ome, 'ome to me girl, dear girl, And the light of her kissing eyes. It's 'ome to the "kid" and the cocktail-Manhattan the twain, say I-For I'm sick of ol' Lunnon, dear lass, dear

And I'll 'ome to me own, or die! -Vance Thompson.

A Sign of the Times. Is it a "sign of the times" that we find

the Ancient Order of Hibernians in Minnesota passing formal resolutions declaring "our unqualified objection to any division of the public school fund, or an appropriation of any part of it toward the mainte nance of any private or sectarian instituand renewing "our declaration of loyalty toward the public school, teaching as it should, the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man?"

The Worst Time Possible. Railroad men are out of work all over

the country. Freight and passenger traffic is from 20 to 30 per cent. less than a year o. Hosts of trains are being run at a ad loss. There never was a worse time for a strike.

We are very much afraid that this country is not big enough for both Debs and

Compromise Tariff Bill Finally Reported to the Senate.

Reciprocity Features of the McKinley Law Repealed and a Few Minor

> ANDREW STEFFEN MISLED

Amendments Agreed To.

He Was Not Granted a Hearing by the Finance Committee.

Voorhees's Telegram to the Indianapolitan Was Without Authority-Crisp Proud of the House's Record.

WASHINGTON, June 29 .- At the opening of the Senate to-day the joint resolution appointing Charles M. Anderson, of Greenville, O., Sidney G. Cooke, of Herrington, Kan., and A. L. Pearson, of Pittsburg, members of the board of managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteers, was passed,

recting the committee on interstate commerce to inquire into the advisability of regulating by law the use of sleeping and parlor cars was also adopted. The joint resolution continuing the an-

Mr. Sherman's resolution of yesterday di-

nual appropriations thirty days after June 30 was adopted. The tariff bill was taken up and Mr. Vest moved an amendment repealing the reciprocity features of the McKinley bill.

Agreed to. Senator Peffer offered as a new section the amendment levying a tax of per head on all aliens landing in the United States to engage in industrial occupations. Tabled-46 to 12.

Jones then asked unanimous consent to make a number of amendments overlooked as the bill was being considered. The amendments were agreed to as fast as read. Most of them were verbal or very unimportant.

The duty on silk (paragraph 298) partialy manufactured from cocoons was fixed at 20 per cent.; thrown or spun silk, 30 per cent.; velvets, chenilles and other pile fabrics, \$1.50 per square yard; plush, \$1 per square yard. The reciprocity proviso relating to the

duty on petroleum was changed so as to make the duty to be levied against petroleum imported from countries imposing a duty on American petroleum 40 per cent Section 9 of the internal revenue was amended so as to prohibit liquors made of sugars and molasses being entered in oonded warehouses.

The duty on precious stones, cut but not set, was fixed at 25 per cent., if set, 30; uncut precious stones, 10 per cent. The tariff bill was reported to the Senate at 5:45. Mr. Manderson moved to adjourn until Monday. This motion was lost -25 to 35-but in the executive session which followed the motion was agreed to, and at 6:10 the Senate adjourned until Monday.

Blanchard Making Trouble. WASHINGTON, June 29. - Senator Blanchard, it is understood, is making considerable trouble for the finance committee by his protests against the proposed changes in the sugar schedule. The Louisiana Senator is holding out especially for the continuation of the bounty for the present year. He also calls attention to the fact that the finance committee has backed out of its original proposition to abrogate the Hawalian reciprocity treaty, which permits the sugar product of that country to enter free, and is reported as saying that the sugar producers of his State would be greatly injured by the sudden reduction of the bounty as proposed by the committee. He has put forth the claim that the proposed change is in violation of the Democratic caucus agreement, and intimated in very plain language that if the changes are made as proposed the bill will not receive his support. Mr. Blanchard has appealed to his colleague, Senator Caffery, to join him in making a determined fight against the proposed changes, but it is understood that Mr. Caffery, while displeased with the changes, does not feel disposed to go to the same length that Mr. Blanchard has to preserve the present

sugar schedule in the act. Proposed Amendments. WASHINGTON, June 29.-Senator Hill to-day gave notice of an amendment to the income-tax feature of the tariff bill by adding at the end of Section 59 the following: "That all State, county, municipal and town taxes and all necessary sums for insurance paid by corporations, companies or associations shall be excluded or de-

Senator Allen also gave notice of an mendment at the end of the tariff bill, as follows: "Provided, that all surplus revenue derived by the government under the provisions of this act shall be held as a credit fund with which to pay the national indebtedness as rapidly as possible Senator Pettigrew has proposed an amendment abrogating the Hawalian

ducted in estimating the net profits or in-

come of such associations, companies or

RECORD OF THE HOUSE.

Speaker Crisp Thinks the People Have No Cause for Complaint.

treaty.

WASHINGTON, June 29 .- "I am much gratified," said Speaker Crisp to a reporter, "at the expeditious and satisfactory manner in which the present House of Representatives has dispatched public business." In view of the near approach of the close of the session Mr. Crisp had been requested to outline the general features of legislation accomplished by the House and what remained to be done to round up the work of the session. "We have been singularly free from exasperating delays," sald the Speaker, "and the great questions of tariff and finance have been acted upon by the House with exceptional promptness, considering the vast interests involved And yet there has been no curtailment of reasonable debate, and we have heard very little complaint or criticism on that score On the other hand, filibustering is practically a thing of the past, and the House has experienced little delay for the mere

sake of delay." The Speaker was asked to enumerate the leading measures passed by the House. "The tariff bill naturally comes first," said he. "Its passage by the House was attended by a few delays. The extra session permitted the organization of committees so that the ways and means committee was well along on its work before the date when Congress usually assembles, and the bill was actually presented early in January, when, as a usual thing, the committees are just beginning to organize. In the debate, there was no wasting of time, and think Chairman Wilson succeeded in satsfying both sides of the House that he desired to be fair and yet satisfy the wishes of the public that the bill should be brought to a vote after fair discussion. tinued the Speaker, "we have avoided irritating delays. When the business depresof last summer brought on the wilespread public demand for repeal of the puchase clause of the Sherman act, the House met in extraordinary session and quickly performed its part in the repeal, for which sident Cleveland had convened Congress Those opposing the repeal recognized the propriety of allowing the House to reach a without delay, and an agreement to

that effect was made and executed "Another measure of great importance passed by the House was the repeal of the federal election laws enacted during the reconstruction period. Three new States-Arizona, New Mexico and Utah-have been mitted to the Union so far as the House can accomplish that end, and it remains only for the Sezate to complete the legislative work. The appropriation bills have all been passed by the House, and most of the most important ones were passed at an unusually early stage of the session. It